EUROPE AS IT IS.

A Second Letter from Senor Castelar, Ex-President of Spain.

SLAVONIC TROUBLES.

What Is the Cause of the Insurrection in Herzegovina?

ROME AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Turkish Empire and the Sultan.

THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

How the Friends of the Republic Carried Their Elections to the Senate.

Parts, Jan. 4, 1876. In closing my letter two days ago 1 promised to add something to my remarks in reference to the difficulties of the Slave races, now occupying so much atten-

tion in Europe, a promise I propose now to fulfil. The example of the independence of these Slavonic nations-a contagious example-calis to those who are of similar race to their brothers in religion to rise against the Turkish Empire, which is subject, like all despotic Powers, to periodical revolutions. In the insurrection of Herzegovina two most essential elements are easily found-the irritation of these mountaineers crushed by the tithes which impoverished them, and the assistance of the Servians and Montenegrins anxious to extend their dominion and to have a greater number of tribes at their side who have broken the Turkish yoke. Thus it is that the Slavonic principalities arm themselves as if they were to descend immediately to the contest, and the Servians compose an army of 155,000 soldiers, and the Montenegrins, being 200,000, an army of 50,000. There is nothing about retigion in this war. Many Turks unite themselves with the Christians to shake off the yoke that oppresses them, and to redeem themselves from the tribute which impoverishes them. The Pope of Rome has the most lively interest in the preservation of the Sultan at Constantinople and in the peace of his Empire, because many of his flocks possess Turkish funds in abundance. Thus, during the insurrection of Crete, the Pope preached to the Christians conformity with their servitude, and the telegraph announces to us that the Mussulman believers have asked of the Christian believers that he shall again preach resignation to the Catholic insurgents. The problem is purely political-national. It will have an immediate and favorable solution in the birth of a new State, either independent or tributary, if Europe did not with good reason fear the immediate consequences of always threatening warlike litigation for the plentiful inheritance entailed in

INCOMPARABLE CONSTANTINOPLE.

This city, destined in many social Apocalypses to be she world's capital, a city relatively modern it she be compared with those that have crowned a historic life, a city whose greatness was foreshadowed and marked in the sacred horoscopes of Apollo, the rival of Rome, much more fortunate than Alexandria, the mother of a church in which is joined the iron majesty of Asia with the metaphysical genius of Greece, much of its Oriental spirit is in our life. It is a luminary like Athens, Jerusalem, Cordoba; like the most brilliant suns in the outstretched ethereal heavens; a sibyl of Christianity against her competitor in the West, which rejected her in her birth as an insult and an assault upon her own imperial greatness. It has been the principal seat of the councils which have promulgated the fundamental religious dogmas. Constantinople has, above all these prestiges, the singular one of her geographical position—the marveilous golden horn—on the banks of that blue Bosphorus that could offer shelter to all the navies on the sea; the mighty curcents of those rivers that carry fertility to the centre of E frope, and which are commercial and mercantile highways of singular importance at the western borter of Asia and at the doors of the East of Europe. she is a neighbor of Greece and of Italy. With her communications open to all the products of labor, and with defiles shut against all the invasions of war, she

struction of new palaces—the 72 which he inhabits not being sufficient for his amusement, and which he goes round every year. These are fabulous sums, which would almost appear to be taken from the "Thousand and One Nights. 19 Yet he dares not reduce them even a cent, because he needs it all to "maintain his prestige and glory in the East.'

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE DOOMED.

This cannot continue. The Mohammedan principle of fatalism condemns the Turkish Empire to an Asiatic immobility, and Asiatic immobility in turn condemns it to a gaugenous corruption. The principle of autocracy opposes an insuperable wall to all orderly progress That organization of the family is a permanent cause of normal inferiority, which brings with it a multitude of permanent causes of political inferiority. One book only delivered to the perpetual commentary of a race very much given to theological arguments petrifies the intelligence and gives it all the rigidness of death. The causes which produced the intellectual splendor of our Arabs in our fertile Andalusia have not been well examined. Putting aside the natural culture of that wenderful land-putting aside the mixture of races and of the great influence exercised by the indigenous one, sometimes by its Christianized Moors and at others through its renegades, the fact is that a great part of that glory is due to the heterodoxy of the Western Caliphate, which opened the horizon to liberty of thought. And after the fall of the Caliphate it is due to those individual separate cities which were converted into schools and academies. The illustrious sages of Seville, as great astronomers as they were poets, who studied the secrets of the skies after the graceful Griselda, were grand heretics. But the present Mohammedan Empire of the east of Europe is contrasted by its orthodox rigidness with the fine heterodoxy and the continuous mobility of the ancient Mohammedan Empire of our privileged West. Thus it is that to the enterprise of the Arabian race in Andalusia a faith has succeeded which is truly Mongolic by its rigidity, its uncompromising attitude and its absurdity. With this faith the Turks may hope that the

gates of Paradise will be opened to them, but they may

also four that the gates of the Bosphorus will be shut

EUROPE DECREES TURERY'S DEATH. Wherever the rebellion has reached the Sultan has opposed its normal development in the conscience of Europe by the programme of his reforms. Wherever on has succumbed the Sultan has tried to avoid its renewal by a horrible forgetfulness of his may be manifestly found in the promises that were given at the time of the heroic insurrection of Crote Crote fell under the weight of her misfortunes, notwithstanding the heroisin of her efforts. For this reason Western Europe ought not to consent that the emancipation of the oppressed nations of the East should remain at the mercy of Russia. The question of the East ought to be regulated in such manner that Christian liberty should flourish without serving to revive Russian politics. The truth is that the Turkish Empire cannot continue From the time of the irresistible impulse in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in which it swept back its enemies and took possession of the East, it has fallen into a state of desolation, and out of its ruins, from its fragments and its miserable remains, innumerable weak nationalities have arisen, imperfect and fragile. This movement of decomposition in Turkey and of recomposition among her tributary nations condemns that despotic Empire irremediably to death. Turkish statesmen, accustomed to Oriental resignation, believe that Europe will not cast them out of her boson because they are made necessary by the awful subject of their inheritance and the insuperable difficulty of replacing them. The cardinals of Rome thought the When they talked of the imminence of an assault upon the capital of Italy they raised a

multitude of such religious, political and social obstacles as made the fall of the Pope impossible. And yet

he feil, notwithstanding, and the difficulties have been

vanquished with singular good fortune. Europe has decreed the death of the Turkish Empire, and the Turk-

tah Empire must die,

ENGLAND'S SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY. That same England which sustained the necessity of naintaining the Turkish Empire appears to be completely resigned to its death and prepared to console berself with a considerable portion of the inheritance. Thus, she buys at a dear rate the balf of the Suez Canal, and in this way enters the arena by a direct and active intervention in the problems of the East. It is already time that such an awakening should come to nal policy in old England. Her indifference had ched to such an extreme that it seemed as if her own irrests could not arouse her. All European matters to settled either against her influence or in spite of She wished to intervene in the differences between Denmark and Geroy, but did not dare. She wished to intervene in differences between Denmark and Geroy, but did not dare, She wished to intervene in differences between Turkey and Crete, but did dare. Her only act of real inferentional imporreveal before the world the existence of an international policy in old England. Her indifference had reached to such an extreme that it seemed as if her own interests could not arouse her. All European matters were settled either against her influence or in spite of it. She wished to intervene in the difficulties between Poland and Russia, but did not dare. She wished to interfere in the differences between Denmark and Germany, but did not dare, She wished to intervene in

other European questions, without the British Empire being able to take the least part in that which most nearly touched its existence. Suddealy the voyage of the Prince of Wales to India is arranged. The passage through Egypt is converted into a political manifestation, a threat to managure on the banks of the Nile. Russia and Austria maneuvring on the banks of the Danube may be pictured in this. The purchase of a most important portion of the Sucz Canal sooms like a complete political programme, whose base is the necessity of England to sustain her preponderance on the seas and to strongly secure the road toward her Asiatic Empire by a direct intervention in the great canal, an intervention which strengthens her property in the fortified town of Aden away in the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, which was taken in 1838, when the question of the East was revived; and the property also of the small island of Perim, in the Red Sea, occupied and fortified in 1847, when it was seen that the Suez Canal was to be opened to the commerce of the world.

DIBRARLI'S SUEZ CANAL SHARES. The purchase of this great number of shares, which were in the power of the Viceroy of Egypt and which constituted nearly half of the Suez company's capital, has been very widely commented upon because it represents a change in English policy. Thes same commentaries have been well studied because they pointed out with clearness the currents of public opinion in this most important of subjects, the Eastern question. At once the French newspapers deplored that their country, the creator of the project, should renounce so great a participation in it on a mere scruple of economy, when the shares were offered to The irritation pointedly increased on learning that the proposition for the sale was rejected through a rable buckstering and undignified sordidness which placed the bargain in the power of England. The German Empire, which leaves to Russia and to Austria great liberty in the East in exchange for asking them in their turn great liberty in the West, looks upon the matter as if it were solely mercantile, although its organs propose an international treaty that will secure the free passage of the Suez and will take from England her exclusive preponderance there. The Austrian Journals vaciliate because of the vacillating position of their Empire and of the already anis natural, an extension of their frontier in Illyria, but they fear that the Slave people might neutralize the two preponderating elements of to-day-the German and the Hungarian. They would desire that Herzegovina and Bosnia should emancipate themselves from Turkey, but they fear that this emancipa tion might augment the superior power of Russia, and favorable to that superior Power and injurious to Austria. Therefore, they do not view with an evil eye that a great Western Empire should rise to arrest the absorbing and subjugating authority of the great East-

RUSSIAN JEALOUSY OF BRITAIN. In Russia there are three very powerful parties-the orthodox party, the socialist party and the imperial party. The recently persecuted socialists cannot exan opinion, but the other two parties express it with marvellously painful clearness. The orthodox people, at the head of whom is Katkoff, hate nations in the world-Germany and England, if the Muscovite government was in their hands they egory of a cause for a European war. The imperialists, less ardent, would content themseves with saying that the step of England has aggravated the Eastern question, and that it would not be strange if to morrow a grave resolution should be taken as to Turkey without her counsel or vote, in the same way that England has her counsel or vote, in the same way that England has adopted a grave resolution in Egypt without consulting any one. The English newspapers lay aside all their quarrels to praise the secrecy with which the negotiations were conducted and the advoltness with which they have been concluded, the consequences favorable to the aggrandizement of Great Britain and the development of her commerce. There is only one exception to this chorus of praises; it is the exception of the journal which represents the economists, which says that this acquisition has been little lucrative. The influence of the Euglish government given to the statutes of the company as a shareholder is of little importance; and the need of sustaining by arms these risky properties becomes each day more apparent. Thus nobody is surprised that at the Fashmonger's Hall banquet the commander of the British army should speak

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appear by its Oriental inspiration as if copied from biblical accounts or from Arabian tales. Nothing is more curious than the Vicercy's railroad trip in Egypt, at the locomotive's highest speed, flying from the presence of Lessens in Cairo, for fear of losing England's good opinion and of alienating the Sultan at Constantinople. Nothing is more graceful than the observation of his successor, the present reigning Khedive, when in that glidy and subridled flight be said—"We run much more dangers than we would in seeing Lessens." How triely triental is that council of Ministers in which the Vicercy thundered in exaggrated phrases against every canal project, and all the Ministers chundered with him excepting the Givernor of Alexandria, who remained alone at the close of the session, and said—

session, and said:—
'I understand, Your Highness, those imbeciles do
not know that now the opening of the Sucz Canal is
settled, seeing that Your Highness is more decided than

Lesseps:—
"When thou comest to the palace and seest me with
the staff which thou hast presented to me speak to me
about the canal. When I do not carry the staff thou
must not speak of it, no matter what may be thy
hurry or interest."
In listening to the eminent innovator the entire
East, which he has brought near our firesides, is seen
and almost delivered into our hands. Glory to genius!
Cleary to labor!

East, which he has brought near our firesides, is seen and almost delivered into our hands. Glory to genius! Glory to labor!

PRANCE.

I come, in truth, very late, after these problems in the East, to the capital problem to day in the West, to the efforts employed by France in the foundation of her domestic regimen. The Chamber of Versailles had proposed to establish a monarchy, and it has established a republic. The monarchical principle exacts a complete unity—the unity of power in whoever is to command and the unity of power in whoever is to command and the unity of power in whoever ought to obey. In England the monarchy is strong, because in the Court there are neither competitors for the throne nor a great number of republican partisans among the people. But in France monarchy is impossible, because three rival dynasties dispute for the power; while a people imbued with modern principles struggle to bring about at all costs the proper government of a true democracy. The Bourbons, with their tricolor flag, wish for something yet more impossible, a throne founded on republican traditions, while the monarchical principle exacts averitable aristocracy to curround it. And the Bonapartists pretend to a plebeian and socialistic dictatorship, somewhat similar to Roman Casarism, with the army sharing the throne and war flashing lightining like the boilts of Jupiter in his hand; a dictatorship tired twice with passing glory and ended in irreparable disaster and in doleful dismemberings, and which could never be represented by a boy and by a widow, responsible, whether they wish it or not, responsible for Waterloo and for Sedan. From this situation of France a strange historical phenomenon follows—that the monarchies are in the majority and the dynastists in the minority. A' the partisans of monarchy certainly compose a frage number than the partisans of the Repuel But when it is attempted to bring this monarchy from the abstract to the concrete, from theory to practice, it is irreconcilably divided into fractions wh

the old constitutionalists, have had in good or bad grace to adopt the Republic recognized by the powerful intuition of M. Thers as the form of government indispensable to France.

A REPUBLIC FOUNDED BY MONARCHISTA.

The Republic of France has been founded by a parliamentary majority, and this parliamentary majority has been in great part composed of monarchists. Incontestable truth! But from the moment when the resolution to abandon the monarchy was taken, the monarchists who adhered to the republicans should have shown their readiness to aid the Republic, although it might be only to raise the conservative spirit on its most incontestable bass, a respect for the law. The designation of M. Buffet to pass from the position of Fresident of the Chamber to the position of Fresident of the Chamber to the position of Fresident of the Chamber to the position of President of the Chamber to the position of President of the Council did not signify anything else. The policy which was laid down for them by the logic of their antecedents and by the force of their compressions as a concrete policy, capable of appearing all jealousy and of destroying every uncertainty by a vigorous application of the principles contained in the fundamental code. Only by this title could they call their government a conservative government, admitted that all conservative government, admitted that all conservative government, admitted that has the government of processes, and in avoiding dangerous adventures. But M. Buffet had thought that the government of brance geverning herself by republican institutions, and that to practice a constitution by right there was nothing like delivering her to her most implicable enemies, to those who wish to substitute the Republic either by the Orthonists or the Napoleous. To such a twisted interpretation of the constitutional fact a narrow theocratic spirit has been united, which, in its hallocination, would reach even to converting this Republic, the daughter of Voltaire, into a Republic—scrutiny of the se

chamber and the immediate call upon the will of the country in her deputies.

JULES SIMON ON THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.
But the election of Senators comes on and and with the election of Senators comes the demonstration of the falseness of M. Buffet's policy, because it will be demonstrated how easy it was to govern with the united Left through love of the Republic, and how difficult to govern with the Right separated into three monarchical parties by implicable anger and the inex-

PIGEON SHOOTING.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS KILLS NINETY-SIX BIRDS OUT OF ONE HUNDRED.

TEENTON, N. J., Feb. 1, 1876. The sporting inclined element of this city was, this afternoon, treated to an exhibition of Captain Bo gardus' skill with the gun. It grew out of a novel match with gentlemen in Philadelphia to kill 100 pigeons; \$100 even that he killed ninety birds, against \$100 that he killed ninety-five birds and \$50 to \$250 that he killed the whole 100 birds. The conditions otherwise were 21 yards rise spring trap, 1% ounces shot, one barrel and miss fire nother bird. This city being selected for the trial the base ball grounds were engaged and the event duly published. The desire to see the champion wing shot of America and the novelty of the undertakin brought together a large crowd, many of them being from Philadelphia, Burlington, Bordentown, Bristol and other places within easy distance by railroad.

There were rumors that the Society for the Preven ion of Crueity to Animals, prompted by Mr. Bergh intended to interfere and prevent the shooting, but these fears were groundless, as no interruption took place, save by the speciators themselves, the majority of whom were about as ill-mannered and discourteous of whom were about as ill-mannered and discourteous a set of fellows as is ever met away from a puglistic contest. Any other man with less nerve and coolness than Bogardus would have been greatly bothered and confused by their crowding and pushing and disagreable attention, though the latter was no doubt well meant. Like the crowd like the day, unpleasant, indeed. It commenced to drizzle after one quarter of the birds had been trapped, and the mist soon resolved itself into a light rain, which continued to the close of the shooting.

The birds were brought from Philadelphia by the noon train, the gentlemen who made the match with

itself into a light rain, which continued to the close of the shooting.

The brids were brought from Philadelphia by the noon train, the gentlemen who made the match with Bogardus, together with their friends, also being on hand. The trap was adjusted shortly before two o'clock, and at the latter hour the sport commenced. Frank E. Kleintz, of Philadelphia, and Scudder Hart, of this city, trapped the birds, while Miles Johnson, of Robbinsville, pulled the string. Mr. William Weils, of Burlington, was chosen referee. The story of the shooting can be easily told. Nincty-six out of the 100 birds birds fell before the gun of the Captain, one of which dropped dead outside the boundary line, which, by the way, was about eight y gards. The second, fourth, twenty-second, thirty-fifth and sixty-eighth were gathered by Johnson, these being hit hard, yet having sufficient strength to carry the charges received fully fifty yards. The missed birds were the fifty sixth, seventy-eighth, eightieth and eighty-fifth, the latter being the bird which fell dead outside of bounds. Once before Captain Bogardus essayed the same fest, athough under slightly different conditions. It was at Dexter rark, Chicago, July 21, 1869, when he succeeded in killing the entire 100 birds in 100 sunccessive shots. He then loaded as he pleased and chose-touse 2 ox shot. His shooting to-day was with a Scott ten gauge breech-loader.

The property of the string of the supplies of the same fest, although under slightly different conditions.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The National Rifle Association met yesterday after-

noon in the Bennett Building. Colonel Wingate introduced a resolution, which was dopted, the substance of which is that all rifle associations or clubs practising in accordance with the rules of

the National Rifle Association may, by annually paying to the Treasurer the sum of \$25 and forwarding to it a copy of their by-laws, the names and addresses of its officers and the number of its members, become entitled to the following privileges:—

tied to the following privileges:—

Free—To annually nominate ten of their members, who shall be entitled to all the privileges of annual members of the National Riffs, and for one week and cannot on sum meetings.

Scome—To have the names and cannot on sum meetings.

Scome—To have the names and the triple the privilegal association, company, club or troop matches, to be certified as correct by their secretary, printed in each annual report of the National Riffs Association, and to receive twenty five copies of such report, to be forwarded to their secretary without charge.

copies of such report, to be ferwarden to without charge.

Third—To send one delegate, or, in case of associations or chus having a membership of over fifty, a delegate for every fifty members in good standing upon their roll, to confer with the Directors of the National Ritle Association at a convention to be held in the city of New York, in the month of May in each year, and as near the spring meeting as possible, in regard to the rules and fall meeting programms and the general interests of rifle practice in America. The spring meeting will begin on May 25. Seven matches will be shot.

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

During the past week the Commissioners of Charities and Correction report four women and thirty-nine men were sent to the Penitentiary.

In the same period fourteen women were sent to the Female Lunatic Anylum and thirteen men to the New York City Asylum.

An application from the Ladies' Homeopathic Guild, asking for the establishment of a ward for children in the hospital on Ward's Island, was denied, the Board decading that the children should be sent to Randall's Island.

THE SINGING PREACHER.

MORE ABOUT THE TROUBLE WHICH HAS COME-

The charges which have been made against the Rev. Fred Bell, "the singing preacher" of Brooklyn, and upon which he was on Monday night suspended from the pastorate of the Primitive Methodist church, were yesterday pronounced in a very strong fashion by Mrs. with her husband, was a member of Mr. Bell's congre gation. Mrs. Morris said to a reporter :-

with her husband, was a member of Mr. Beil's congregation. Mrs. Morris said to a reporter;—

"Mr. Beil has said very, very hard things against me. Oh, sirl do you think I could lie here on my dying bed and tell a falsehood?—that my lips would utter a he? He did it, just as I have said he did, and Mr. Beil knows that I have told the truth. I never denied it, as he says I did. When he came home to see me, I begged and prayed him to confess what he had done. But he said he couldn't. I said to him, "You know it is so," "Yes," he said, "I know it is so, but you must deny it." If I would only deny it he said he would do anything under God's heaven for me; II did not he would be a ruined man. He would have to go out into the world plain Fred Bell, and that he could not do." "When did Mr. Bell say this?"

"He came to me on the morning of the day the trustees were to be here to hear my statement. He wanted to put off the meeting until four o'clock, thinking, doubtless, that I would not be so well at that hour as I was in the morning, but I would not consent to any postponement. So the trustees came. One of them watched him and one of them watched me. I told the truth and he denied it. "Do you mean to say," I asked him, 'that you never-said those words to me?"—I never could repeat them to you. "Yes,' he said, 'I do.' 'Look me in the eye,' I said, 'and say that you never uttered them.' He could not do it; but, with his eyes fixed on the floor and, bis face as scarlet as that table cover, he repeated his denial. He is black'—and here the sick woman's voice was harsh and unnatural—"he is black, black-hearted as the stove yonder."

"How often was Mr. Bell in the habit of visiting you?"

"He used to come about twice a week; generally on

He used to come about twice a week; generally on

"He used to come about twice a week; generally of Wednesdays and Fridays."

"In the day time?"
"Always in the afternoon, when I was alone."
"Did he pray with you?"
"Only once."

"Did he ever act toward you as a pastor?"
"Never after the first call."
"How long was it before anything improper took place?"
"About three weeks."

place?"
"About three weeks. Then he began to inquire whether I told my husband everything that took place and to feel his way like. Finally, he came out with his infamous proposals. And when I refused him he struck his hand down and said, 'My God! You are the first woman that ever refused me.

THERE ARE A DOZEN WOMEN
in the church who would not do it?"

Mr. Bell indignantly denies each and every aspersion against his character and invites the fullest investigation by the Primitive church trustees. His case will be considered on next Monday night.

A CHURCH PURGING ITSELF.

Ammerman Wright, of Whitestone, L. L., who was charged about ten days ago with violating the person of Emma Reilly, a girl of twelve years, and who will be tried for rape in March next, was yesterday sum-moned before the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a member, to answer the charge. The Rev. Bu Trete and a number of the leading members of the church constituted the tribunal. Wright was in at-tendance, accompanied by his son-in-law, a lawyer from Westchester county, who acted as his counsel. The mother of the little girl and a young man, hamed Hains, testified to the commission of the outrage. of Emma Reilly, a girl of twelve years, and who will Hains, testified to the commission of the outrage After a short consultation it was unanimously decided to expel Wright from the church. The latter gave no tice that he would carry the case to a higher unbunal

NEW JERSEY CHURCH SCANDAL

West New York, in New Jersey, has its church scandal. It appears that Mrs. Eikelman has deserted her Burchard is pastor, and refuses to receive him any longer as her spiritual adviser. She has now joined the other latheran church. The reason given for her secession from church No 1 m that Pastor Burchard suggested to her in an insuling manner that there was little chance of her going to heaven. The Rev. Mr. Burchard denies having made the statement. Meanwhile great hostility has sprung up between the two congregations, and an investigation and statements are threatened pre and son. old church, the Lutheran, of which the Rev. Mr.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Plymouth church has completed the list of churchel and clergymen who are expected to form the Congre gational Advisory Council to be held in Brooklyn, of the invitation of that church, on the 15th inst. names are given below. In all there are 172 churcher invited and twenty ministers without churches, which will form the largest council ever held in the sect if ticular churches. Its members will represent the Congregational Church in each of the New England and Middle States and in all the Western States as fa as Missouri. A notable feature of the list is that i embraces about twenty churches whose organization date between 1632 and 1696, and as many more that were founded before the Revolutionary War. Plym outh church pays all expenses of the pastors and which, though local in origin, are of interest to ever church in the denomination; questions touching the essential elements of Congregational polity, and involving the proper authority of a church over its membership, the liberty of the local church, and the relations which exist between neighboring churches by reason of church fellowship. The churches and ministers invited aro:-

From District of Columbia-Washington, First Con-regational church. From Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Central Congregational church; Pittsburg, Weish Congregational

gational church; Fittsburg, Weigh Congregational church.

From New Jersey—Newark, First Congregational church, Belleville avenuo church; Chester, First church; Orange, Trinity church; Plainfield, First church; Orange Valley, Orange Valley church; Montclart, First church; Jersey Chy, First church; Homer, From New York—Binghamton, First church; Homer, First church; Canandaigus, First church; Owege, First church; Norwich, First church; Seneca Falls, First church; Poughkeepsie, First church; Albany, First church; Lockport, First church; Utica, Weish Congregational church; Newark Valley, First church.

From Connecticut—New Haven, First church, Dwight place church; Hartford, South church, Pear street church, Second church; Farmington, First church, Norwich, Second church; Farmington, First church; Norwich, Second church; Farmington, First church; Indianal Landowille, First church; Farmington, First church; Indianal Landowille, First church; Farmington, First church; Indianal Landowille, First church; Farmington, First church; Landowille, First church; Farmington, First church; Indianal Landowille, First church; Farmington, First church; Landowille, First church; Farmington, First church; January Landowille, First church; F

cational church; Newark Valley, First church.
From Connecticut—New Haven, First church, Dwight place church; Hartford, South church, Pearl street church, Asylum Hill church; Farmiaton, First church; Norwich, Second church; Farmiaton, First church; Unionville, First church; Stamford, First church, Bridgeport, First church; Stamford, First church in Mystic Bridge, First church; Stratford, First church, Mystic Bridge, First church; Stratford, First church; Mystic Bridge, First church; Meriden, First church; Meriden, First church; Meriden, First church; Meriden, First church; Mest Killingly, First church; Medictown, First church; Danburg, First church; Mest Killingly, First church; Stratford, First church; Stratford, First church; Honoxille, First church; Brooklyn, First church; Bookylle, First church; South Norwalk, First church; First church; South Norwalk, First church; South Norwalk, First church; South Norwalk, First church; South Norwalk, First church; Hardward, First church; Walmid Pirst church; Jamaica Plains church; Cameri, Brookylle, First church; Jamaica Plains church; Cameridge, North avenue church, Jamaica Plains church; Cameridge, North avenue church; Lywn, Central church; Brookylle, Hardward church; Framingham, Plymouth church; Plymouth, Church of the Pilgrimage; Newburypoog, Whitefield church; Hyde Park, Congregational church; Solom, South church; Malden, First church; Wakeleld, Congresational church; Wakeleld, Congresational church; Prist church; Holden, First church; Westeld, Congresational church; Prist church; Solom, South church; Holden, Prist church; Holden, First church; Holden, Prown Rampshire—Concord, Sonth church; Porm Rampel, Early Church; Holden, First church; St. Albans, First church, Hindhelbury, First church; St. Albans, First church; First church; First church; Holden

First church; Kalamazoo, First church; Flint,

First church.

From Illinois—Chicago, Plymouth church, Forty-Seventh street church; Leavitt street church; Spring-field, First church; Galesburg, First church; Lembard, First church; Beardstown, First church; Rockford, First church; Winnebago, First church; Elgin, First church; Moline, First church; Kewannee, First church; Champaign, First church; Reconstruction, From Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Olivet church; Beloit, First church; Fond du Lac, First church; Madison, First church; Fond du Lac, First church; Madison, First church.

First church:
From Iowa—Burlington, First church; Grinnell,
First church; Waterloo, First church; Decerah, First
church; Des Moines, First church; Davenport, First

church; Des Momes, First church; Davenport, First church.
From Minnesota-Minneapolis, Plymouth church; St. Faul, Plymouth church.
From Minsour-St. Louis, First Trinitarian church, Fligrim church; Hannibal, First church.
From Kansas-Lawrence, First church.
From Kansas-Lawrence, First church; Leavenworth, First church; Topeka, First church; Leavenworth, First church; Topeka, First church; Ministers without charge-Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New Haven, Coun.; Rev. Row, Nond Porter, D. D., President Yale College; Hev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., New Haven, Conn.; Rev. George P. Fisher, D. D., New Haven, Conn.; Rev. C. B. Halbert, D. D., President Middlebary College, Vt.; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., Dover, N. B.; Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D. Banjor Theological Seminary; Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York caty; Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., Cleveland, Olno; Rev. J. H. Fairchild, D. D., President Oberlin College, Ohio; Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., Beloit College, Was; Rev. John S. C. Abbott, D. D., Firliaven, Conn.; Rev. Joshus M. Chamberlain, Jowa College, Grinnell, Iowa; Rev. J. T. Hyde, D. D., Chevago Theological Seminary; Rev. Lirael W. Androws, D. D., President Marietta College, Ohio; Rev. Julian M. Sturterant, D. D., President Illinous College, Jacksonville; Rev. Israel F. Warren, D. D., Lewiston, Me.; Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., New York; Rev. James W. Strong, President Cariton College, Northfield, Misch.

THE GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE INCREASE OF RATES BY SOME ELEVATING

Rev. James W. Northfield, Mien.

COMPANIES AND HOW IT WAS RECEIVED. Recently the domestic grain and feed companies issued a circular announcing that on and after the 1st day of February the old rates of elevation would be resumed. Prior to June last three-quarters of a cent per bushel had been charged for elevating grain and three-quarters of a cent for weighing it; but at that time the New York and Buffalo companies entered into an agreement with the State Legislature to reduce their rates to one-half a cent provided canal tollage would be equally lowered. This the Assembly committee, charged with attending to such matters, agreed to, the cost of transportation on the canals was decreased and the grain companies were looked The New York companies, it is alleged, made the The New York companies, it is alleged, made the reduction, but the Buffalo firms for the most part continued their usual rates. Recently many of the New Yorkers conclusied that their interests were anfering and that only a resumption of old rates could serve them. The circular was accordingly assued and the parties concerned, who are grain dealers and at the same time interested in circulars, agreed to purchase no grain after the last of February, unless on the three-quarters of a cent basis, and to charge that sum to other parties if called upon to clevate or weigh for them. On the reception of this announcement the grain receivers convened and resolved to reject the increased rates. Considerable difficulty was anticipated yesterday in the Produce Exchange, as the new rule was without doubt to be enforced, and it was thought that the change would lead to serious complications. A Henald reporter yesterday visited several of the piers where grain cievators were moored and in most cases found work in progress as usual. He inquired about the laborers' interest in the matter, and found that the rates of their wages were entirely disassociated from the case. Their hire is now precisely the same as it was before the reduction of elevating rates, and no increase is likely to affect them. He learned here that the grain shippers, who have no interest in common with the jobbors, do not recognize the new rates, and that companies engaged simply in elevating and weighing, without becoming purchaners themselves, continue their old prices. He was toold by several people connocted with the business that the rate difficulty could hardly be productive of any serious harm to trade interest, and that it was very probable that the grain elevating jobbers and the receivers would make some comprehense before long.

The reporter found on investigation that although the receivers drew up a paper resolving to decline the new rates, which bore the names of the most prominent. reduction, but the Buffalo firms for the most part con-

The reporter found on investigation that atthough the receivers drew up a paper resolving to decline the new rates, which bore the names of the most prominent receiving concerns upon it, yet several parties whose signatures were appended had not healtated to sell grain upon the new basis. The matter was the subject of considerable discussion at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, and a trade difference growing out of it was subjected to the Committee on Grain for arbitration.

ANOTHER COAL COMBINATION.